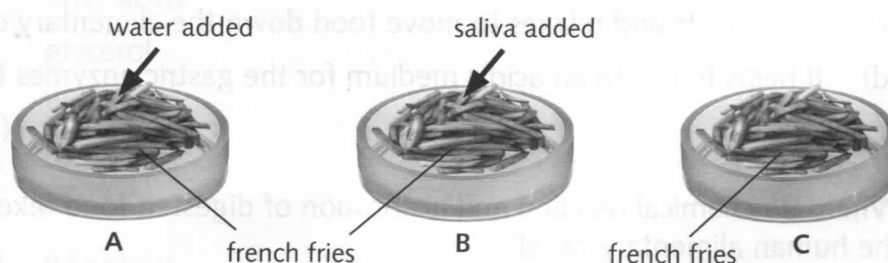


1. Digestion of protein begins in the _____ and ends in the _____.

- (a) starch (b) protein
(c) sucrose (d) vitamins

- (a) cellulose (b) amino acids
(c) fatty acids (d) glucose

4. Some pieces of French Fries are placed on three petri dishes as shown below. In petri dish A, water is added and mixed thoroughly with the fries. In petri dish B, saliva is added and mixed thoroughly with the fries. Nothing is done to the fries in petri dish C.



The dishes are left undisturbed for 12 hours. A few drops of iodine are added to each of the petri dishes after that. In which petri dish will the iodine remain brown?

- (a) B only (b) A and B only (c) A and C only
(d) B and C only (e) A, B and C only

5. Liming has just eaten a piece of pizza. Where would the digestion of the pizza begin?

- (a) In the small intestine. (b) In the large intestine.
(c) In the stomach. (d) In the mouth. ()

6. Wastes become harder along the alimentary canal because _____.

- (a) digested food have been absorbed
(b) water has been absorbed
(c) digestive enzymes have been removed
(d) fibres has been added ()

7. Which of the following is true about enzymes?

- (a) They function independently with the surrounding temperature and pH.
(b) They are needed in large quantities before they can carry out their functions effectively.
(c) They are highly specific in the substances they act on.
(d) They may be used only once in performing their function. ()

8. Which of the following is a function of the oesophagus?

- (a) It cuts the food into smaller pieces.
(b) It contracts and relaxes and to mix the food with the enzymes.
(c) It contracts and relaxes to move food down the alimentary canal.
(d) It helps to create an acidic medium for the gastric enzymes to act.
()

9. Where do chemical reaction and absorption of digested food take place in the human alimentary canal?

Chemical digestion

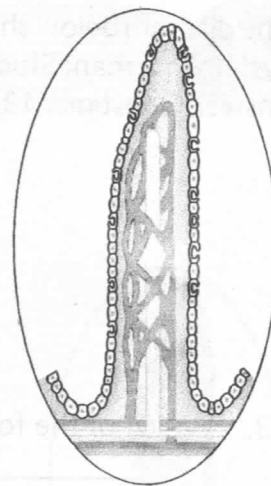
Absorption

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----|
| (a) mouth | stomach | |
| (b) oesophagus | liver | |
| (c) stomach | large intestine | |
| (d) stomach | small intestine | () |

10. The diagram below shows a section of a villus from the small intestine.

The main function of the villus is to _____.

- (a) help the movement of undigested food into the large intestine
- (b) produce digestive juices to digest the food in the small intestine
- (c) produce a large surface area for the effective absorption of digested food
- (d) carry the digested food to all parts of the body



()

11. Our body can only make use of the food we eat when _____.

- (a) digested food is absorbed by the blood and carried to all parts of the body
- (b) excess water is removed from the food that is digested in the small intestine
- (c) digested food is absorbed by the red blood cells
- (d) the food is stored as fats in our body

()

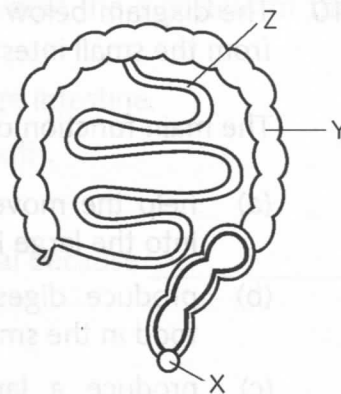
12. Which of the following will not be absorbed in the small intestine?

- I. fatty acids
- II. glycerol
- III. glucose
- IV. roughage

- (a) IV only
- (b) II and IV only
- (c) I and III only
- (d) I, II and III only

()

The diagram below shows part of the alimentary system in a man. Study it carefully and use it to answer Questions 13, 14 and 15.



13. Which of the following correctly represents X, Y and Z?

	X	Y	Z
(a)	anus	small intestine	appendix
(b)	anus	large intestine	small intestine
(c)	rectum	small intestine	appendix
(d)	appendix	rectum	large intestine

14. Which of the following structures removes water from the undigested food?

- (a) X only (b) Y only
(c) Z only (d) X and Y only

15. The contents of structure Z will _____.

- (a) be absorbed into the bloodstream
(b) lose water and harden
(c) will absorb more water
(d) be passed out of the body as waste product